

# Saskatchewan Income

## 2021 Census of Canada

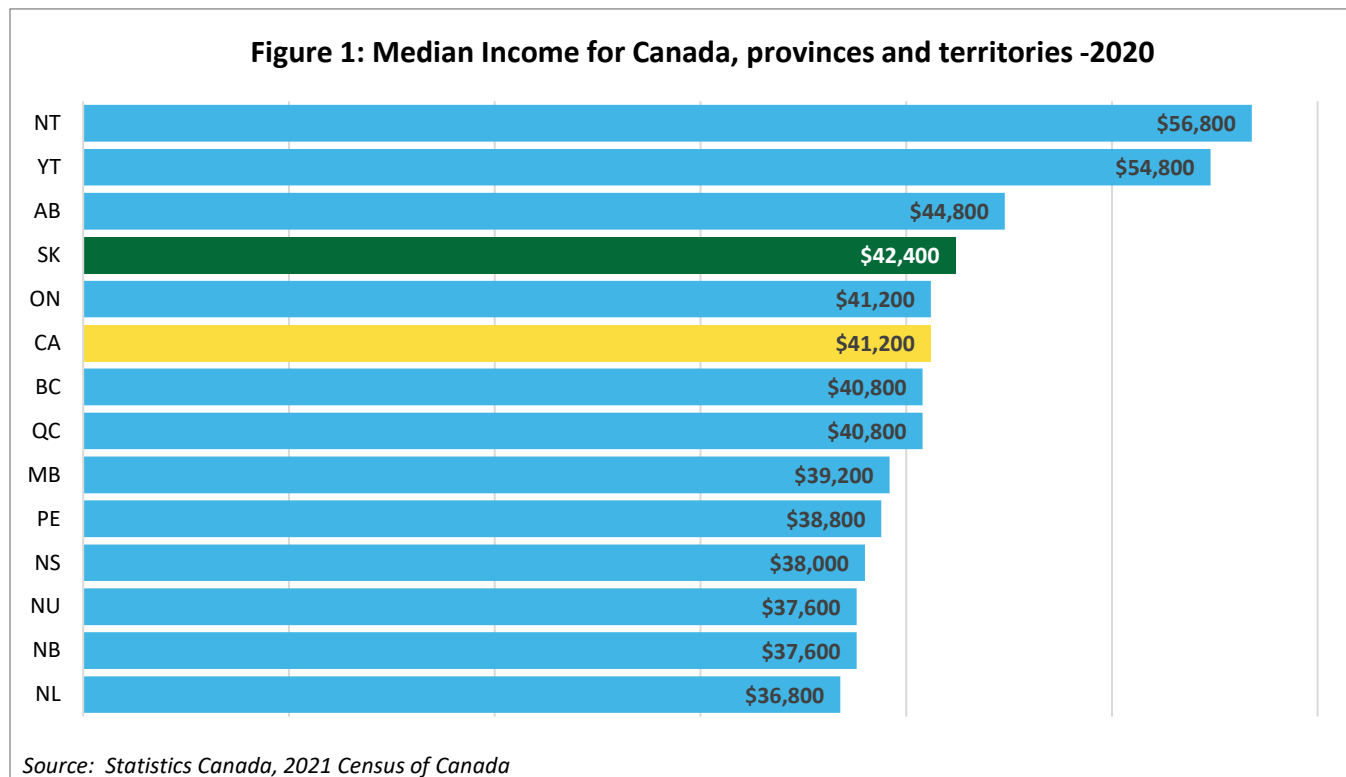
On July 13, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on income from the 2021 Census. This release contains data regarding incomes of Canadians, as measured in 2020. This report will focus on some highlights of the release.

The year 2020 saw the introduction and enhancement of several government income-support programs in response to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of these government transfers were one-time transfers, while others were recurring payments. In the standard income source classification, new benefits are included in the “*government transfers not included elsewhere*” category. These benefits are specific to COVID-19 income support programs.

### **MEDIAN INCOME**

According to the 2021 Census data, the median income in Saskatchewan in 2020 was \$42,400, the second highest among all provinces and above the national median income of \$41,200. In Saskatchewan, there was a total of 844,920 income recipients in 2020, 427,895 of which were women+, while 417,025 recipients were men+. In 2016, there were 822,620 income recipients.

Figure 1 shows the median income for Canada, the provinces and territories.

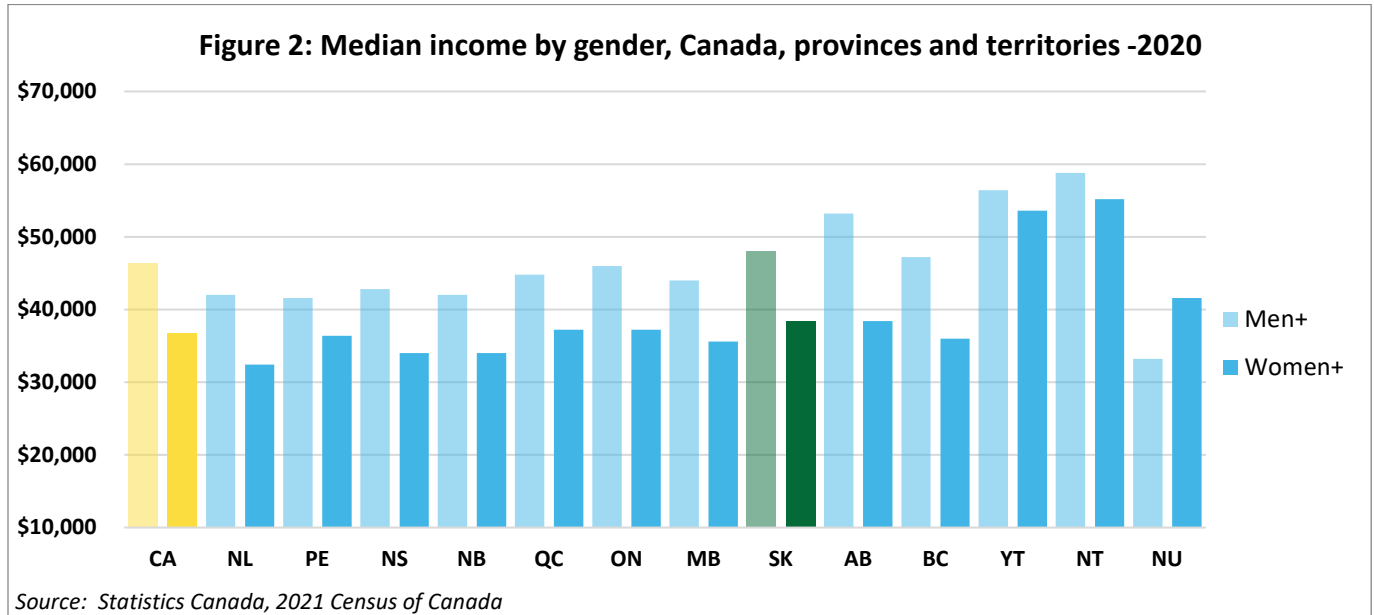


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The median income for Saskatchewan men+ was \$48,000, the second-highest among all provinces. The smallest one was recorded in Prince Edward Island (\$41,600). The median income for women+ in Saskatchewan was \$38,400, 4.3 per cent higher than the median income for women+ in Canada (\$36,800).

Figure 2 shows the median income by gender for Canada, the provinces and territories.



In 2021, the gap between the median income of men+ and women+ in Saskatchewan was \$9,600 and decreased considerably by 36.8 per cent compared to the 2016 census (\$15,200).

### HOUSEHOLD MEDIAN INCOME

In 2020, the median income for all Saskatchewan households was \$82,000 and remained unchanged from 2015 to 2020. The largest increase occurred in Ontario, where median income total increased by 13.7 per cent. Conversely, the most significant decrease was recorded in Alberta, where the median income total decreased by 5.9 per cent over the same period.

Table 1 shows median total income for households for Canada, the provinces and territories in 2015 and 2020.

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	<b>Table 1:</b> Median total income for households, Canada, provinces and territories - 2015 and 2020		
	<b>Median Total Income of Households (2020 constant dollars)</b>		
	2015	2020	% Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	73,000	71,500	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	66,000	73,500	11.4
Nova Scotia	66,000	71,500	8.3
New Brunswick	64,000	70,000	9.4
Quebec	64,500	72,500	12.4
Ontario	80,000	91,000	13.8
Manitoba	73,500	79,500	8.2
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Alberta	102,000	96,000	-5.9
British Columbia	75,500	85,000	12.6
Yukon	92,000	100,000	8.7
Northwest Territories	127,000	127,000	0.0
Nunavut	105,000	118,000	12.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Canada

The census subdivision of White City had the highest median income for all households (\$170,000) and the lowest median income was in the First Nation reserve of Poundmaker (\$26,800).

### **INCOME COMPOSITION**

Of the total income of Saskatchewan population aged 15 and over in 2020, 85.8 per cent was from market income and 17.8 per cent was from government transfers. Saskatchewan's market income was the fifth-highest percentage among all provinces following Alberta at 85.9 per cent. Nationally, 85.9 per cent of income came from market sources.

Of the market income sources, 70.5 per cent of Saskatchewan population aged 15 and over received income from employment (63.6 per cent received income from wages, salaries and commission; 13.6 per cent from net self-employment income).

In 2020, 19.1 per cent of Saskatchewan's population had income from Old Age Security pension (OAS) and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), and 24.6 per cent had income from Canada Pension Plan

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(CPP) benefits. Between 2015 and 2020, Saskatchewan's market median income decreased by 8.0 per cent, the eight-highest decrease among all provinces following Newfoundland and Labrador (-8.4 per cent) and Alberta (-13.0 per cent).

Nationally, 19.6 per cent had income from OAS and GIS, and 24.8 per cent from CPP and Quebec Pension Plan.

Table 2 shows the distribution of income by source of income for Canada and Saskatchewan.

Household type	Saskatchewan		Canada	
	Percentage with an amount (%)	Median amount (\$)	Percentage with an amount (%)	Median amount (\$)
Total income	95.7	42,400	96.4	41,200
Market income	85.8	36,800	85.9	35,200
Employment income	70.5	36,800	69.6	37,200
Investment income	28.7	1,030	30.6	624
Private retirement income	15.9	16,400	15.9	18,200
Market income not included elsewhere	18.7	1,210	16.8	1,760
Government transfers	85.2	8,800	83.7	9,800
Old Age Security pension (OAS) and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)	19.1	7,650	19.6	7,650
Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Québec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits	24.6	7,950	24.8	8,100
Employment Insurance (EI) benefits	9.6	6,000	10.5	5,720
Child benefits	14.8	5,760	12.8	5,840
Other government transfers*	76.6	1,620	75.1	1,960

\* includes: social assistance benefits; workers' compensation benefits; Working income tax benefit; Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit; COVID-19 income support program benefits; and other income from government sources.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Canada

### **LOW INCOME**

The 2021 Census uses two indicators to measure the prevalence of low-income before and after taxes in the population. The Low-income measure (LIM) refers to the share of persons in households with incomes that are at least 50 per cent lower than the Canadian median household income with adjustments made to account for household size. A rising Canadian median income will increase the proportion below the LIM measure if incomes below the median are not increasing at the same pace.

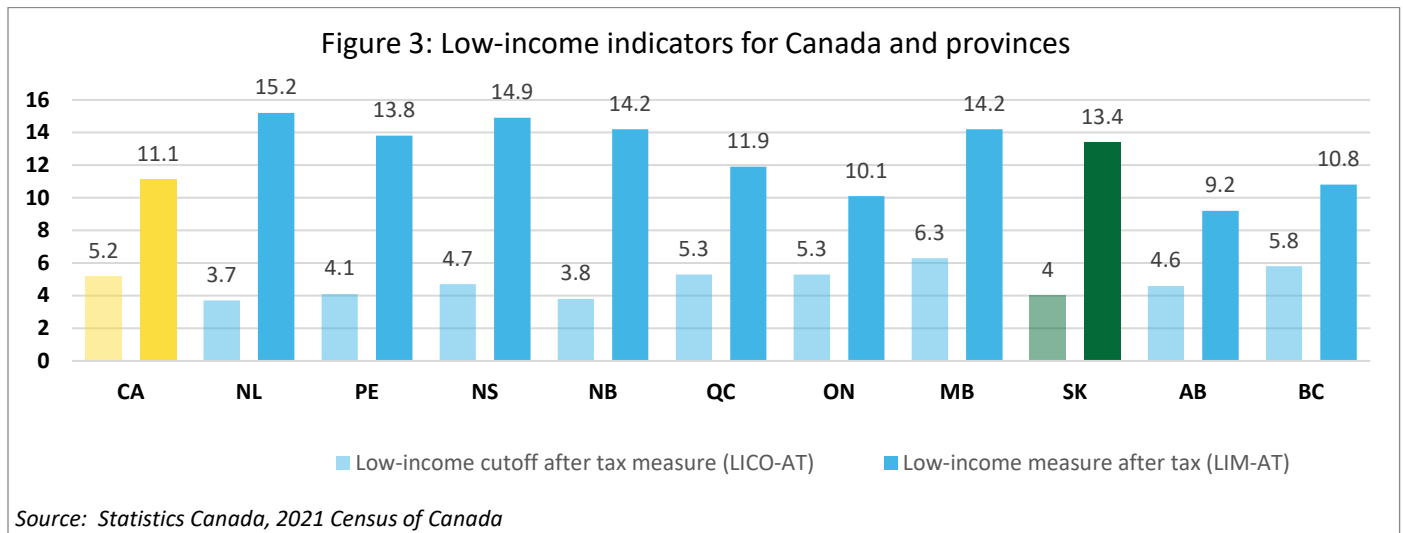
The Low-income cut-offs (LICO-AT) define a threshold below which economic families or persons not in economic families would likely devote a larger than average share of income to necessities (food, shelter, and clothing). Spending on necessities needs to be 20 percentage points more than the average family after accounting for family size and community population size.

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In 2020, prevalence of low income as measured by the Low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT) was 13.4 per cent in Saskatchewan, the fifth-lowest rate of LIM-AT among all provinces following Quebec (11.9 per cent). The low-income cutoff after tax measure (LICO-AT) was 4.0 per cent in Saskatchewan, the third-lowest rate of LICO-AT among all provinces, and the highest rate was recorded in Manitoba (6.3 per cent).

The figure 3 shows the low-income indicators for Canada and the provinces.



All data in this report are preliminary and subject to revision. For more details, contact the Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics at (306) 787-6330 or visit: <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/stats>. Additional information is available at [Statistics Canada](#).